

decision of the world bank to increase its support for exploration and development of oil, gas, and coal in less developed countries. Canada was also pleased to chair the working party established by the OECD council to explore ways of assisting less developed countries to use renewable sources of energy. I hope that member countries will consider seriously the policy options set out in the report of the working party.

I also welcome the proposal that the organization be instructed to study in-depth financial flows between developed and developing countries. The organization will of course wish to ensure that its work does not duplicate what is being done by other institutions. As the documents submitted to us suggest, greater attention must be paid to the encouragement of non-concessional and, especially, private capital flows. These are, and must continue to be, the major element in the total flow of financial resources to developing countries.

Efforts to improve Canadian aid program

At the same time, flows on concessional terms are essential for the poorer countries. The Canadian development assistance program of over \$1 billion annual is

Multinationals, international investment examined

Miss MacDonald addressed the topic of the 1976 declaration on multinational enterprises and international investment, noting that guidelines welcomed by Canada in 1976 had encouraged a "positive contribution from multinational enterprises towards economic and social progress". She supported the proposal for an analytical study of incentives and disincentives to direct investment, adding that Canada would play "an active and constructive role in all of the OECD deliberations" on the issue, as well as on changes to decisions concerning consultation procedures and national treatment.

The Minister continued: "In 1976 when the declaration was first adopted, a Canadian statement was made, pointing out that Canada had relied heavily on imports of capital to develop its industry, and thus foreign ownership had attained levels unequalled in other OECD countries. As a result, Canadian federal and provincial governments had to make efforts to strengthen domestic enterprises. We had to ensure that significant benefit to Canada resulted from foreign direct investment. For the most part foreign and Canadian-controlled enterprises are treated alike. I am today confirming, however, that Canada retains its right to take measures affecting foreign investors which it considers to be necessary in its particular circumstances. With that understanding, Canada is prepared to join with other member states in reaffirming its acceptance of the declaration."

oriented primarily to the poorer countries, and for the least developed countries, our assistance is provided entirely on a grant basis. Efforts are also being made to improve the quality and efficiency of our program, while maintaining its high rate of concessionality.

The documents before us refer to the

need to maintain public support in the developed countries for effective co-operation with developing countries. That is a challenge of which I am very conscious. Whether in large programs or small, in aid or in trade, co-operation with developing countries needs the support of public opinion in our countries.

Manitoba limits lie detectors, protects personal information

The use of lie detectors and personal surveillance to determine whether applications for credit, a job or other benefits should be approved, are prohibited practices in a proposed new Personal Investigations Act in the province of Manitoba.

These prohibitions are among new protections in the measure, introduced into the Legislature by Consumer Affairs Minister Warner Jorgenson, which would replace the existing act upon proclamation.

Mr. Jorgenson said the new act was primarily designed to give Manitobans greater access to information on themselves that is gathered by private investigators and filed by personal reporting agencies. It would require personal reporting agencies to be registered so that citizens may be advised of the name and location of such agencies in the province that maintain personal files, should they wish to check and have them corrected, if necessary.

It also incorporates the basic provisions of the existing act that provide pro-

tection against inaccurate or misleading information or the use of accurate information for unjustified purposes. The measure applies to personal investigations carried out by a firm or on behalf of a firm in connection with applications for credit, insurance, employment, tenancy or the rental and lease of goods and services.

An entirely new section dealing with prohibited lie detector, surveillance and other practices, specifies that the person being investigated shall not be required to submit to "any form of test in which any mechanical, electric, electronic, telephonic or any other type of instrument is used to determine the honesty, integrity, habits, opinions or attitudes of the subject". Also barred is the placing of the person "under surveillance, auditory or visual, or by interception of any message between the subject and another person" conveyed by any means, including telephone or in writing.

Mr. Jorgenson said the existing act had not been amended since its enactment in 1971.

Crude oil find in Alberta

A 6,000-square mile area of Alberta could yield as much as 20 billion barrels of heavy crude oil, a paper delivered at the recent International Conference on the Future of Heavy Crude and Tar Sands revealed. James A. Williams, senior vice-president of Husky Oil, said the company was working on 40 per cent of a 6,500-square mile area rich in heavy oil.

Husky estimates it has 20 billion barrels under its leased reserves in the Lloydminster area, on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

Current production is 27,000 barrels a day, Mr. Williams said, but with further research, the company hopes to increase that yield.

Alberta, Canada's major oil producing province, has only recently started to develop its huge heavy oil and oil sands reserves, which are now economical to extract because of increased world demand.

Two oil sands projects now produce about 100,000 barrels a day from deposits estimated to contain about 1 trillion barrels.